

WOODWARD, &
the two Temp
nd J. PEELE, &
-Corner, Paten

the Conquest
one into Engl
de Sol's, Sec
ty, by Thomas

erein all the C
ble Reign are
and Impartial
authentic and
important De
Eminent Pers
th proper Char
inspicious in C
es of all the M
at Events of t
ornamental P

an Account of
ent of that Em
other Buildings
imals, Birds, &
the Emperors
cent, Religion, C
and of their Tr
se: Together w
M. D. Physician
ort, and transla
ore printed, by
of the College
Author, and an
a Journal of a
Year 1673. Illu
Volumes in Folia

through Europe
a great Variety
al Observations
Italy, England, T
ies, Germany, Sw
stein, on their P
Colonies, and on
d Antiquities
ners, and Customs
count of the mo
ing the Space of
travels; such as
e, by which the
ussian and Tur
of Sweden's Fl
d the Prince's
ins Resignation
fine, all the el
of Sweden, till
proper Cuts, rep
ieces of Curio
and Patriarchal
precious Velle
of Towns, Camp
aps of the Medi
with the Countr
the Addition
olio. To which
imputations of

of the Life and
ncellor of the Ch
original Letter
before printed.

ORATIVE

d infallibly
SES, whether
apours in Wome
soever advanced
return again; by
ly prepar'd of the
thymistry.

nds of Men and
depended on for
frt Cause of this
and Branch, recti
which is generally
Indigestion, pur
Brain and Nerve
ears the Head
adness, diffus'd
es Palpitation, or
ber the many and
Distempers, &c.

Mr. Sandwell's
er of Buckler's
d it has been
Benefit to the
ts since its first

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 87

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8. 1735.

17087.

TER XI. from the National Merchant.

the ancient Trade and Navigation of Europe.



AM now going to enter on some Considerations touching Colonies; but foresee it may be of use previously to take Notice of the State and Condition of the Trade of Europe for some Ages before, as well as at, the Time when America was discovered by the Spaniards, and a Passage found

the Portuguese to the East Indies by the Way of the Cape of Good Hope: Both which happened at the close of the 15th Century, and opened two new infinite Sources of Riches, whereby the Trade and Condition of the Moderns have very much exceeded the Ancients. And this Period may be look'd upon as the Grand New Epocha, in Matters of Trade and Commerce. French Gentleman, M. Huet, after having said, that it is certain Commerce is of great Importance, that, according to the present Conduct of the several States of Europe, there are very few Things which deserve more our Attention, than the Trade, which was almost ruined by the continual Wars that have troubled Europe, began to revive and flourish under the Italians and Germans. The former of these, by the Ruin of the Roman Empire, went into the East for Spices, Drugs, Silks, and all the other valuable Commodities those Eastern Climes produced, dispose of, and sell them again in all Parts of Europe. Alexandria and some other Ports of Syria, were the Places where this Trade was principally carried on, and were supplied from time to time with these Sorts of Commodities, by the Assyrians, by Land and Sea, and by the Persians and Arabians, by means of the Red Sea; and this was the constant Practice both of the Greeks and Romans, especially since the Reign of Ptolemy surnamed Philadelphus.

The Italians, having added to their Levant Trade Manufactures of Silk, which the People of Europe were very fond of, made such considerable Progress therein, as to lay up immense Riches, by means of which they formed those powerful Republics, some of which subsist to this very Day with great Splendor and Magnificence, the happy Effects of their ancient, and long establish'd Commerce. The Italian Trade however, properly speaking, is only what remained of that which the Romans formerly drove with Asia; but that of Germany owed its Rise entirely to the Italians.

TOWARDS the End of the Twelfth Century, the Towns of Germany situated on the Baltic Sea, and the great Rivers that run into it, were famous for their trading all over the neighbouring Provinces; but as this Trade was often disturb'd by Pirates, and the frequent Wars which at that Time troubled the North, they united themselves together for their mutual Defence, to secure and protect their Commerce, from what might disturb, or annoy it for the future. These Towns thus united, and which increased to about 20, were called Hanse Towns, from the German Word *Hanse*, or *Ansee*, which signifies upon the Sea; and their Inhabitants called *Osterlings*, that is, Easterlings, names afterwards very well known in Europe; and these Towns for a long while commanded all the Trade and Navigation of the North, which at that Time were almost entirely unknown to the other People of Europe, except the Italians. These Things made them so powerful, that for a long Time they were the sole Arbiters of Peace and War, all over the North. But this Trade, which was for two Centuries successively the most flourishing that ever was, began to decay about the Year 1500, on Account of their falling out with one another; of which mutual Divisions the English and Dutch made such considerable Advantage, (especially the latter) that it fell almost entirely into their Hands, and has continued so ever

since, notwithstanding all the vigorous Efforts these Hanse Towns have made from Time to Time, to retrieve it.

BUT the Portuguese, towards the End of the Fifteenth Century, having found out a new Passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, all the Trade which the Venetians drove for Spices and other Commodities of the East, soon fell into their Hands; so that Lisbon became the chief Magazine, or Store-house, for these Goods, whence the rest of all Europe might be conveniently furnished and supplied.

Soon after the Portuguese made the Discovery of the East Indies, Cadix and Seville were full of all the rich and valuable Commodities the new World (or America) produced. Gold and Silver growing more common in Europe, and Navigation every Day coming to a greater Perfection, Trade grew more lively and flourishing, and from that Time all the Nations in Europe strove to trade with the Portuguese and Spaniards, whom they look'd upon as sole Masters of Gold and Silver.

THE Commodities of the North (adds this Gentleman) were found of extreme Necessity to the People of Europe, who lived towards the South; for besides Wheat and other Grain, they had from thence other Commodities, as Materials proper for building Ships, Navigation, and the like; and the People of the North, on the other hand, stood as much in Need of the Commodities of the South, as Wine, Salt, Oil, &c. But then the Voyage from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, being very long, and full of Difficulties, the advantageous and happy Situation of the Ports of Flanders between the North and South, the Manufactures of Linnen and Woollen Cloth, which flourished in those Parts since the Tenth Century, together with the free Fairs of these Towns, tempted the Merchants both of the North and South to set up their Store-houses or Magazines for Goods, at Bruges, and afterwards at Antwerp, by means of which, the Exchange of Goods with each other, was carried on with greater Ease and Convenience, and half the Expence and Trouble of the Voyage entirely saved.

So far from Monsieur Huet; and as I question not but the Thoughts of the famous Pensionary de Witt, who wrote on the same Subject before him, will be acceptable to most People, you have them here transcribed. The German Knights of the Cross, after the Year 1200, under Pretence of reducing the Heathens to the Christian Faith, made themselves Masters not only of barren Pomerania, and the River Oder (which they suffered the converted Princes to enjoy) but of rich Prussia and Livland, and the Rivers Weiffel, Pregol, and Duina, and consequently of all those which fall into the Sea, out of fruitful Poland, Lithuania, or Russia. By which Convenience the Eastern Cities that lay nearest to the Sea, began to fetch away their bulky and unwrought Goods, and to carry them to the Netherlands, England, Spain and France, and likewise from thence to and fro to export and import all the Goods that were superfluous or wanting. And in the Year 1360, or thereabouts, suffering great Losses at Sea by the Wars between Denmark and Sweden, and being plundered by the famous Wisbury, Sixty-six of their Cities covenanted together to clear the Seas of such Piracies, and to secure their Goods. And thus, by that Eastern Trade, they became and continued the only Traffickers and Carriers by Sea; beating by that Means all other Nations out of the Ocean, till after the Year 1400, that the Art of Salting and Curing of Herrings being found out in Flanders, the Fisheries in these Netherlands being added to our Manufactures, proved to be of more Importance than the Trade and Navigation of the Easterlings, and therefore encreased more and more with the Traffick by Sea to Bruges, which lasted to the Year 1482, when Flanders had Wars with the Archduke Maximilian, about the Guardianship of his Son and his Dominions, which lasted 10 Years. Mean while Slugs, the Sea Port of Bruges, being for the most Part infested by those Wars, Antwerp and Amsterdam, to draw the Trade to their Ports, assisted the Duke in his unbridled Tyranny and barbarous Destruction of the Country; and thereby regained his Favour, and attained their own Ends. And seeing the Italians, by their Levant Trade, had gotten some Seed of Silk-Worms from China and Persia,

and raised such Abundance of those Worms, and Mulberry Trees, that they wove many Silk Stuffs, and in Process of Time had dispersed their Silks every where, and began to vend many of them at Antwerp: And moreover, when the Passages to the West and East Indies by Sea were discovered, and the Spaniards and Portuguese sold their Goods and Spices at Antwerp; as also that the Netherlandish Drapery was much of it removed into England; and the English also settling their Staple at Antwerp; these Things produced many new Effects.

BUT Monsieur Huet carries on his Account farther, tho', in some Things, he differs from the *Sieur de Witt*; but then it must be remembered, that the first was born under the French Monarchy, and that the other was a most rigid Republican; and I think I cannot better conclude this Letter, than with another Extract from the said Monsieur Huet, which will bring down the State of Commerce to the Times of our glorious Queen Elizabeth, and Henry the Great of France; both which Princes may be said to have laid the Foundations of the present Trade and Prosperity of their respective Kingdoms. The Persecutions on the Account of Religion, raised in Germany, under the Reign of the Emperor Charles V. in France under Henry II. and in England under Queen Mary; forced a World of People into the Netherlands, as well as Trade; and particularly increased that of Antwerp. The vast Concourse of all the principal trading Nations, made this Town the most celebrated Store-house or Magazine in all Europe, if not of the whole World. But Trade (which has not any Enemy so mortal as Constraint) changed its Residence as soon as the Spaniards began to deprive the seventeen Provinces of the Low Countries of their Privileges. The Inquisition that was designed to be set up by the Duke of Alva, and the Cruelties he exercised in governing those rich Provinces, forced such infinite Numbers to leave them, that in a few Months above a hundred thousand Families retired into other Parts. After this, the Prince of Parma having, in the Year 1584, besieged Antwerp, gave a terrible Blow to its Trade; for the Scheldt, during that long Siege, being continually blocked up, the Merchants, who used to come and trade in that Town, went elsewhere. In short, the bad Politics of the King of Spain completed the Ruin of the Trade of Antwerp, as well as of the other Towns in the Low Countries that were under his Jurisdiction.

THE Towns of Flanders, which used to follow the Fishery and Sea Trade, lost both; and the whole Fishery removed to Holland, and the Manufactures of Flanders into other Countries. — One third Part of the Workmen and Merchants, who wrought or dealt in Silks, Damasks, Taffeties, and Stockings, &c. went to settle in England; because none in that Country knew at that Time to work in those Manufactures. A great many went to Leyden; and most of them that dealt in Linnen, went to settle in Haarlem; not to mention those who went to Amsterdam.

BUT I hope I shall not trespass too far, if I add a Word or two from the *Sieur Puffendorff* on this Occasion: Hitherto (says he) the Affairs of the united Netherlands (whom henceforward we will call *Hollanders*) had been in a very ill Condition; but from this Time forwards they began to mend apace, and became more settled. This was partly occasioned by the Ruin of the two Provinces of Brabant and Flanders, which were reconciled to the King, upon Condition, that such as would not profess themselves Roman Catholics should leave the Country within a prefixed Time. A great many of these flocking into Holland, made its Cities very populous; especially all the Traffick of Antwerp was transplanted to Amsterdam, which rendered that City very rich and potent at Sea. — So very rich and powerful, that, as the same Historian observes, 'As long as the Hollanders were engaged in the War against Spain, they were favoured by every Body except the Spanish Party; but immediately after the Peace was concluded, both France and England, by whom they had hitherto been upheld, gave manifest Proofs of their Jealousy against them.'

HAVING given this short Account, from our own, and of allowed Knowledge and Experience, of the various and Variations of the Course of Trade, from Harvey,

980



among the *Italians* and *Germans*, about six or seven hundred Years ago, to the Foundation of the Republic of *Holland*, that Prodigy in Navigation and Commerce, which occasioned to many and great Alterations in the World; we shall proceed, the better qualified and prepared, to consider the Rise and Establishment of the Colonies of our European Nations, and the good and bad Successes that have attended them.

I am, S I R, your's, &c.

The National Merchant.

Rome, Sept. 17.

IT does not appear, that the Antiquaries are like to succeed in their Petitions to the Pope, for setting up the Pillar of Antoninus, in the great Court called Janocent's, where it now lies on the Ground; his Holiness being firmly resolved to have it removed under the Arches of the ancient Temple of Peace; and 'tis said, that the Charges of doing it being already settled, he has actually given the necessary Orders for it, and that the Workmen are to go about it the Beginning of next Month.

N. B. This, no doubt, is the Pillar mentioned by Mr. Wright in his late *Travels* to Italy, Vol. I. p. 347. where he gives this Account of it, which, for the Satisfaction of the Curious, is here transcribed.

It was dug out of some Ruins in the Time of Clement XI. and is not hitherto set up. It lies in the Monte Citorio (and thence is commonly called Colonna Citoria) just by a very stately Fabrick, which they call Curia Innocentiana, being erected by Innocent XII. This Pillar was dedicated to Antoninus Pius, by Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus, his adopted Sons, as appears by the following Inscription in large Brass Capitals, cemented in the Pedestal of the Pillar, but rising considerably above the Face of the Stone,

DIVO. ANTONINO. AVG. PIO.
ANTONINUS. AVGVSTVS. ET
VERVS. AVGVSTVS. FILII.

The Column is plain, of one entire Stone, a Sort of Red Granite; but the Pedestal, which is likewise a single Stone, besides the Inscription, which takes up one Side, has Basso-Relievos on the other three Sides, but not of the best Taste. One Side represents the Apotheosis of Antoninus Pius, and Faustina his Empress. They are born up by a Genius, who has in one Hand a Globe, and a Serpent seeming to crawl upon it, with his Tail hanging down cross the Arm that bears it. On the Globe are represented the Signs of the Zodiac; and that Sign which is most conspicuous, notes the Time of the Emperor's Death. There are two Eagles above, one looking towards the Emperor and Empress, and the other towards Rome, which is represented by a Woman sitting in a mournful Posture. At the other Corner below is a Representation of Eternity, by a Woman sitting and holding an Obelisk. On each of the other two Sides is the Funerary Decurcio of the Soldiers, as marching round the Rogus; but the Rogus itself is not expressed there. The Explanation here given of these Figures, is Ficaroni's, and they are to be seen engrav'd by Fr. Aquila, at the End of Bartoli's Antonine Pillar.

Hanover, Octob. 12. N. S. The King having declared his Intention of going from hence in less than three Weeks, in order to embark for England, several of the foreign Ministers are preparing for their Departure; and Count Kinsky, Ambassador from the Emperor, took his Leave on Monday last of his Majesty, and set out Yesterday Morning for Vienna.

Hague, Octob. 14. N. S. The States of the Province of Holland will separate To-morrow. The Answer they expected from the Allies against the Emperor, upon the last Propositions of Peace, is not yet arrived. We have Advice from the Body of Forces commanded by Count Seckendorf, dated the 9th Instant, he was then at Simmeren, and proposed to march on the 10th to Berncastelle on the Moselle, having passed thro' the Honfruck, without any Opposition.

L O N D O N.

The hereditary Prince of Modena, who was expected last Night, comes incognito, under the Character of Count Lannoy, and will be received as such at Court, without any Marks of Distinction.

Monday was run the great Match at Newmarket, which was depending upwards of 30,000 l. The Duke of Bolton's Looby, 8 Stone, 6 lb.

against Mr. Panton's Conqueror, 8 Stone, 1 lb. 4 Miles, for 300 Guineas a Side, half forfeit; which was won by Mr. Panton's Conqueror, who got a-head of Looby at starting, and gained considerably in running.

Yesterday the Duke of Bridgewater, and several other Persons of Distinction, came to Town from Newmarket.

The Duke of Marlborough is cutting a Canal from his Lodge in Windsor Little Park, to the Thames, and designs a handsome Bridge over it.

Yesterday several Gentlemen of the Board of Green Cloth, with other Officers, went on board the Royal Yachts at Greenwich, which are to sail To-morrow for Holland, to bring over his Majesty.

And this Day the Lords Delawar and Harvey, and Sir Charles Wager, will embark on board his Majesty's Yacht the William and Mary, on board which Sir Charles will hoist his Flag.

This Morning the Corpse of the late Dutchess of Bedford is to be carried from her House in Bloomsbury-square, for Interment in the Burial Vault of that noble Family at Cheney in Bucks.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Peterborough, before he embarked for Lisbon, was pleased to make a Present of his Seat at Parsons-Green in the County of Middlesex, to his Grandson the Honourable Colonel Mordaunt, who is to be married To-morrow to the Countess Dowager of Pembroke.

Yesterday the Lord Bishop of Durham, lately returned from his See, waited on her Majesty, and the rest of the Royal Family, at Kensington, and met with a most gracious Reception.

Yesterday Morning her Majesty and the Princesses took the Air round Brumpton and Chelsea, and about 10 o'Clock returned to Kensington.

On Saturday next the Lord High Chancellor will hold the first General Seal before Michaelmas Term.

To-morrow the Quarter Sessions begin at Westminster, Monday at Hicks's-hall, Tuesday at Guildhall, and on Wednesday at the Old Bailey.

Hereford, October 4. There are now committed to the County Gaol two, and more are daily expected of the Ledbury Rioters, who rather deserve the Name of Rebels, for they appeared a Hundred in a Gang, arm'd with Guns and Swords, as well as Axes, to hew down the Turn-Pikes, and were dressed in Women's Apparel, with High-crown'd Hats, and their Faces blacken'd. I suppose you have heard of the Attack they made at Ledbury on the 21st of September about 9 o'Clock at Night, when in two Hours Time they cut down 5 or 6 Turn-Pikes to the Ground; but before they had gone thro' all their Work, they were disturb'd by a worthy Magistrate in the Neighbourhood, John Skipp, Esq; who being in the Commission of the Peace, caused the Proclamation to be read against Riots, and then the Act of Parliament; but to no Purpose; for this Gentleman, with his Servants and Neighbours, going to defend the last Turn-Pike, a Skirmish ensued, in which he took two of those Miscreants Prisoners, whom he secured for that Night in his own House; but the whole Gang appear'd soon after, who demanded the said Prisoners, threatening in case of Refusal, to pull his House down, and burn his Barns and Stables, and immediately discharged several loaded Pieces into the House, which happily did no Damage. The Justice finding himself and Family beset in such a manner, discharged several Blunderbusses and Fowling-Pieces at them, whereby one was shot dead on the Spot, and several so wounded, that 'tis not believed they will recover. At this the Rioters fled with Precipitation, leaving their two Companions behind them: But 'tis fear'd that more Blood will yet be spilt, the Country being in the greatest Confusion, and I am inform'd that an Attempt is design'd upon the County Gaol; but the Quarter Sessions being to be held next Week, a Petition will no doubt be presented to the Justices for Relief.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 142 1-half, for the Opening. India 151. South Sea 84. Old Annuity 108 1-half, for the Opening. New ditto 107 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 94 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 101 5-8ths to 102. Royal Assurance 98. London Assurance 12 5-8ths, for the Opening. York Buildings 2. African 15 1-half. India Bonds 51. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 17 s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 31. 9 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 31. 17 s. 6 d. to 4 l. Prem. Salt Tallies 31. 10 s. Prem. English Copper 21. 2 s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 1 l. per Cent. Discount. Million Bank 108 1-half.

L O N D O N: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

This Day is Published,
[Price One Shilling]
ADVICE to a Young Clergyman. In a
LETTER to Him,

Concerning
I. His Intention.
II. Conversion and Demeanour.
III. Reading Prayers.
IV. Studies.
V. Preaching and Catechizing.
VI. Administering the Sacrament.
Lastly, Discipline.

By a DIVINE of the CHURCH of England.
Printed for C. RIVINGTON, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard; and sold by J. ROBERTS in Warwick-lane.

Where also may be had, This Day published,
[Price Six-Pence.]

The NEW REFORMED: Or, The Form of such a Declaration in the Behalf of RELIGION, as may engage any who seriously peruse and consider it, in the Practice of a Holy Life.

By a LOVER of MANKIND.

This Day is Published,
Being the Third and last Volume of the Author's
Humorous Works.

SEVENTEEN SERMONS preached on several Occasions. By J. ROGERS, D.D. Late Vice-Chancellor of St. Giles's Cripplegate, Sub-Dean and Canon of Westminster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

To which are added Two Tracts, viz.
1. Reasons against Conversion to the Church of Rome.
2. A Persuasive to Conformity, addressed to the Dissenters never before published.
Printed for W. Innys and R. Manby, at the Web in St. Paul's.

Where may be had,

The four following Books by the same Author.

1. The Necessity of Divine Revelation, and the Truth of the Christian Revelation asserted, in Eight Sermons, which is prefixed, A Preface, with some Remarks in a Book, entitled, *The Scheme of Literal Prophecy explained*, &c. Second Edition, 8vo.

2. A Vindication of the Civil Establishment of Religion wherein some Positions of Mr. Chandler, the Author of the *Literal Scheme*, &c. and an anonymous Letter on that subject, are occasionally considered. With an Appendix, containing a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Marshall, and an Answer to the same, 8vo.

3. Twelve Sermons on several Occasions, being the Fifth Volume of the Author's Posthumous Works, Second Edition, 8vo.

4. Nineteen Sermons on several Occasions, being the Sixth Volume of the Author's Posthumous Works, 8vo. To which is prefixed, The Author's Life, and an Eulogium, both written by John Burton, B. D. Fellow of Eaton College.

The Universal Family MEDICINE,
Still more and more fam'd, after upwards of Ten Years
Success with the Publick.

Is sold by the Author's Appointment, by Mr. King, at the Sign of the Globe in the Poultry, near the Royal Exchange, London; at Mr. Hildyard's, Bookseller in York; and at Mr. Oakley's, Bookseller in Cardiff, Wales, at 3 s. the Bottle Retail.

It is to be taken at any Season of the Year, but especially in Spring and Fall; is so very agreeable to Young and Old, that Children take it without Trouble, a few Drops being a Dose; and so gentle, that it weakens not the most delicate For it is a safe and effectual Alternative (in a left Symp) where Purging is not necessary; an Excellence inherent in this Medicine, which is a singular Property well known to the Learned, to be in some Cathartic Medicines.

It is in particular,
A Certain and infallible Cure for the SCURVY, tho' of the longest Standing, and attended with the most aggravated Circumstances (a Distemper so common to English People, that not one in a thousand is wholly exempt from it, and great Numbers are sorely afflicted with it) being a cordial Elixir, peculiarly adapted to that Distemper in all its Forms of appearing, from the slightest itching Humour in the Blood, to its utmost or last Efforts on human Nature.

For it is a true Specifick Cordial, that perfectly cures the Distemper by gentle Evacuation, by Stool and Urine, the only sure and effectual Way perfectly to cure the Scurvy, and prevent Relapses (notwithstanding what may be done to the contrary) the Truth of which is witnessed so daily, by many Thousands that have taken this Medicine. It so perfectly rectifies the Blood and Juices, that scrophulous Cancers also speedily cured by it; and all Spots, Blisters, Pimples, &c. on the Skin, are quickly and entirely taken off, the Patients made lively and brisk, many chronick Diseases prevented, and a due State of Health secured.

It removes all Pain from the Stomach, helps Digestion, opens Obstructions, and is peculiarly serviceable to Maids inclined to, or troubled with the Green Sickness. 'Tis the best Medicine in the World to destroy Worms in Children or grown People, and prevent their Return; for it scours away all crudity, viscid Humours which breed them in their Bowels, and is so well adapted to all Constitutions, that it is deservedly esteemed both in City and Country, the most general Family Medicine that ever was known to preserve Health, and to add to Business or Recreation.

Good Allowance is given Wholesale by Mr. King for ready Money to Country Shopkeepers, &c. to sell again. This Medicine will keep many Years, and is sold no where else in London: Therefore beware of pyrating Counterfeits, who endeavour to shroud under the valid Reputation this Specifick Medicament has every where obtained by its known Virtues, or the Purposes above-mentioned, or any other Suggestions about Names, with an Intent to hinder the People the Benefit of this experienced Medicine, and to make known to lose Reputation thereby; but Envy and Interest never want Pretences.

The Directions given with it are large and full.